

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

Listing of Claims:

1 Claims 1-19 (canceled).

1 20. (previously presented) A method for establishing a
2 desired transfer characteristic which converts an acoustical
3 input signal impinging on a microphone arrangement into an
4 electric output signal as a function of the angle at which
5 said acoustical input signals impinge on said microphone
6 arrangement, said method comprising the steps of:
7 providing at said microphone arrangement a first
8 microphone sub-arrangement and a second microphone
9 sub-arrangement, each microphone sub-arrangement
10 having a transfer characteristic which converts said
11 acoustical input signal impinging on said microphone
12 sub-arrangements into an electric output signal of
13 the respective sub-arrangement, said transfer
14 characteristics of said first microphone sub-
15 arrangements being different from said transfer
16 characteristic of said second microphone sub-
17 arrangement with respect to said acoustical input
18 signal;
19 forming a ratio of said output signals of said first and
20 second microphone sub-arrangements, thereby
21 generating a ratio result;
22 forming a saturated product with said ratio result as one
23 factor, thereby clipping said product at a
24 predetermined or predeterminable value and
25 generating a saturated product result; and
26 generating said electric output signal as a function of
27 said saturated product result.

1 21. (previously presented) The method of claim 20,
2 further comprising the step of saturating said product on a
3 maximum value.

1 22. (previously presented) The method of claim 20,
2 further comprising the step of forming said saturated product
3 with a second factor having an arbitrary value different from
4 0.

23. (previously presented) The method of claim 20,
wherein said function of said saturated product result
comprises a difference function of a constant value and said
saturated product result.

1 24. (previously presented) The method of claim 23,
2 wherein said constant value is selected to be adjustable.

1 25. (previously presented) The method of claim 23,
2 further comprising the step of saturating said saturated
3 product on a saturation value and selecting said constant to
4 be at least substantially equal with said saturation value.

1 26. (previously presented) The method of claim 20,
2 further comprising the step of forming said ratio from the
3 amplitude values of said output signals of said sub-
4 arrangements.

1 27. (previously presented) The method of claim 20,
2 further comprising generating said electric output signal
3 according to the equation:

$$4 \quad S = c_n \cdot \left\{ A - \left[\alpha \cdot \frac{|c_z|}{|c_n|} \right]_{satB} \right\}$$

5 wherein:

6 S is said electric output signal,

7 A is a predetermined or adjusted value,

8 $|c_n|$ is the amplitude value of the output signal of one of
9 said sub-microphone arrangements, the transfer
10 characteristic of which has maximum gain for a value
11 of said angle at which said desired transfer
12 characteristic shall have maximum gain as well,

13 $|c_z|$ is the amplitude value of the other of said at least
14 two sub-microphone arrangements,

15 $\text{sat}B$ is the saturation of the product $[\]$ to a
16 predetermined or adjusted minimum or maximum value

17 B , and

18 α is a predetermined or adjustable factor.

1 28. (currently amended) The method of claim 20 further
2 comprising the step of selecting said transfer characteristics
3 of said ~~at~~ microphone sub-arrangements to have respectively a
4 maximum gain for acoustical signal impinging on substantially
5 opposite directions.

1 29. (previously presented) The method of claim 20,
2 further comprising selecting said transfer characteristics of
3 said microphone sub-arrangements to be generally of cardioid
4 shape in polar diagram representation.

1 30. (previously presented) The method of claim 20,
2 further comprising selecting said transfer characteristics of
3 said microphone sub-arrangements to be generally of hyper-
4 cardioid shape in polar diagram representation.

1 31. (previously presented) The method of claim 20 for
2 establishing a desired transfer characteristic of a hearing

3 device.

1 32. (previously presented) The method of claim 20 for
2 establishing a desired transfer characteristic for a hearing
3 aid device.

1 33. (previously presented) A microphone arrangement
2 comprising:

3 two microphone sub-arrangements each having an output,
4 each of said microphone sub-arrangements also having
5 a respective transfer characteristic with which
6 acoustical input signal impinging on said microphone
7 sub-arrangements are converted into respective
8 electrical output signals at said outputs as a
9 function of the angle at which said acoustical input
10 signals impinge on said microphone sub-arrangements,
11 said transfer characteristics of said microphone
12 sub-arrangements being different with respect to
13 said acoustical input signal;

14 a computing unit having at least two inputs and an
15 output, said outputs of said microphone sub-
16 arrangements being respectively operationally
17 connected to said inputs of said computing unit,
18 said computing unit including:
19 a ratio forming and weighing unit having an output,
20 a denominator input, a numerator input and a
21 weighing input, wherein
22 one of said inputs of said computing unit is
23 operationally connected to said denominator
24 input, and wherein
25 the other of said inputs of said computing unit is
26 operationally connected with said numerator
27 input, and further wherein

28 said ratio forming and weighing unit generates at
29 said output an output signal saturated at a
30 maximum and/or minimum value, the output of
31 said ratio forming and weighing unit being
32 operationally connected to the output of said
33 microphone arrangement.

1 34. (previously presented) The arrangement of claim 33,
2 wherein the output signal of said ratio forming and weighing
3 unit is saturated on a maximum signal value.

1 35. (previously presented) The arrangement of claim 33,
2 wherein said weighing input of said ratio forming and weighing
3 unit is set with a signal representing a weighing factor
4 different from zero which is predetermined or adjustable.

1 36. (previously presented) The arrangement of claim 33,
2 wherein the output of said ratio forming and weighing unit is
3 operationally connected to said output of said computing unit
4 via a difference forming unit.

1 37. (previously presented) The arrangement of claim 36,
2 wherein said difference forming unit has a first input
3 operationally connected to the output of said ratio forming
4 and weighing unit and has a second input for a predetermined
5 or adjustable signal.

1 38. (previously presented) The arrangement of claim 37,
2 wherein the value of said predetermined or adjustable signal
3 is at least substantially equal to a value at which the output
4 signal of said ratio forming and weighing unit is saturated.

1 39. (previously presented) The arrangement of claim 33,
2 wherein said inputs of said computing unit are operationally

3 connected respectively to said denominator and numerator
4 inputs of said ratio forming and weighing unit via magnitude
5 forming units.

1 40. (previously presented) The arrangement of claim 33,
2 wherein said output of said ratio forming and weighing unit is
3 operationally connected to one input of a multiplication unit
4 having at least two inputs and an output, the second input of
5 said multiplication unit being operationally connected to the
6 output of the microphone sub-arrangement, the output of which
7 is operationally connected to said denominator input, said
8 output of said multiplication unit being operationally
9 connected to said output of said computing unit.

1 41. (previously presented) The arrangement of claim 36,
2 wherein the output of said difference forming unit is
3 operationally connected to an input of a multiplication unit
4 having two inputs and an output, the second input being
5 operationally connected to the output of the microphone sub-
6 arrangement, the output of which is operationally connected to
7 said denominator input, the output of said multiplication unit
8 being operationally connected to the output of said computing
9 unit.

1 42. (previously presented) The arrangement of claim 33
2 further comprising time to frequency converter units
3 interconnected between said outputs of said microphone sub-
4 arrangements and said inputs of said computing unit.

1 43. (previously presented) The arrangement of claim 33,
2 wherein said microphone sub-arrangements have respective
3 transfer characteristics with a cardioid shape in polar
4 representation.

1 44. (previously presented) The arrangement of claim 33,
2 wherein said microphone sub-arrangements have respective
3 transfer characteristics with a hyper-cardioid shape in polar
4 representation.

1 45. (previously presented) The arrangement of claim 33
2 being part of a hearing device.

1 46. (previously presented) The arrangement of claim 33
2 being part of a hearing aid device.

1 47. (currently amended) A method for establishing a
2 desired transfer characteristic which converts acoustical
3 input signals impinging on a microphone arrangement into an
4 electric output signal as a function of the angle at which
5 said acoustical input signals impinge on said microphone
6 arrangement, said method comprising the steps of:

7 providing at said microphone arrangement at least two
8 microphone sub-arrangements, each microphone sub-
9 arrangement having a transfer characteristic which
10 converts said acoustical input signals impinging on
11 said microphone sub-arrangements into an electric
12 output signal of a respective sub-arrangement, said
13 transfer characteristics of said at least two
14 microphone sub-arrangements being different;

15 forming a ratio of said output signals of said at least
16 two sub-[[]]arrangements, thereby generating a
17 ratio result;

18 forming a saturated product with said ratio result as one
19 factor, thereby performing saturating said product
20 at a predetermined or predeterminable value and
21 generating a saturated product result;

22 generating said electric output signal as a function of
23 said saturated product result.

1 48. (previously presented) A microphone arrangement
2 comprising:
3 a first microphone sub-arrangement having a first output
4 in the time domain having a first transfer
5 characteristic with respect to an impinging acoustic
6 signal;
7 a second microphone sub-arrangement having a second
8 output in the time domain having a second transfer
9 characteristic with respect to an impinging acoustic
10 signal, wherein
11 said first transfer characteristic and said second
12 transfer characteristic are different;
13 a first time to frequency converter unit for converting
14 said first output into a first frequency domain
15 signal;
16 a second time to frequency converter unit for converting
17 said second output into a second frequency domain
18 signal;
19 a computing unit having a first input, a second input,
20 and an output, wherein
21 said frequency domain signals of said time to frequency
22 converter units are connected to said inputs of said
23 computing unit, respectively, wherein
24 said computing unit generates a ratio signal that is
25 proportional to an amplitude or an absolute value of
26 one of said first and second frequency domain
27 signals, and further wherein
28 said ratio signal is inversely proportional to an
29 amplitude or an absolute value of the other of said
30 first and second frequency domain signals, and still
31 further wherein

32 said ratio forming and weighing unit multiplies said
33 ratio signal by a non-zero value to create a
34 weighted ratio; and wherein
35 said ratio forming and weighing unit generates a
36 saturated signal by clipping said weighted ratio at
37 a maximum and/or minimum value.

1 49. (previously presented) The microphone arrangement of
2 claim 48, wherein said computer unit further generates a
3 difference signal by subtracting said saturated signal from a
4 constant.

1 50. (previously presented) The microphone arrangement of
2 claim 49, wherein said computer unit further generates an
3 output signal by multiplying said difference signal by one or
4 the other of said first and said second frequency signals.

1 51. (previously presented) The microphone arrangement of
2 claim 49, wherein said computer unit further generates an
3 output signal by multiplying said difference signal by the
4 other of said first and second frequency domain signals.

1 52. (previously presented) A method for establishing a
2 desired transfer characteristic which converts an acoustical
3 input signal impinging on a microphone arrangement into an
4 electric output signal as a function of the angle at which
5 said acoustical input signals impinge on said microphone
6 arrangement, said method comprising the steps of:
7 at said microphone arrangement providing:
8 a first microphone sub-arrangement having a transfer
9 characteristic which converts said acoustical
10 input signal impinging on said first microphone
11 into an output signal represented by c_n ; and

a second microphone sub-arrangement having a transfer characteristic which converts said acoustical input signal impinging on said second microphone into an output signal represented by c_z ; and generating said electric output signal according to the equation:

$$S = c_n \cdot \left\{ A - \left[\alpha \cdot \frac{|c_z|}{|c_n|} \right]_{satB} \right\}$$

wherein:

S is said electric output signal,
 A is a predetermined or adjusted value,
 $|c_n|$ is the amplitude value of the output signal c_n ,
 $|c_z|$ is the amplitude value of the output signal c_z ,
 $satB$ is the saturation of the product $[\]$ to a predetermined or adjusted minimum or maximum value B , and
 α is a predetermined or adjustable factor.

53. (previously presented) The method of claim 52 wherein the transfer characteristic of the first microphone sub-arrangement has maximum gain for a value of said angle at which said desired transfer characteristic shall have maximum gain as well.

54. (previously presented) A microphone arrangement implementing the method of claim 52.

55. (previously presented) A microphone arrangement implementing the method of claim 53.